

colour of the fore wings is always lighter and of a greenish tinge, and there is less brown in the markings.

Mr. Dodge's addition to the list, *Titania*, is a good species. So is, also, Dr. Strecker's addition, *Jair*. I have seen examples of both of these.

Before closing this I want to speak again of the *Junctura* group. The more I see of the Arizona specimens, the more satisfied I am that the Texan form is separate from both of those that occur in Arizona. There are two forms there: one that is even reddish gray, that should be known as *Babayaga*, Strecker; the other one is a more broken light and dark reddish gray, and this is *Arizonae*, Grote. The Texan form is a larger insect than either of the Arizona forms, of an even greenish gray, and may be known as *Texanae*.

THE DECTICINEAN GENUS EREMOPEDES.

BY A. N. CAUDELL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The genus *Eremopedes* was established by Scudder in 1894, CAN. ENT., XXVI., p. 178, 181. It was founded on a female specimen in the National Museum, but the species was not described till 1900. Previous to that date Mr. Cockerell described a species from New Mexico, together with a colour variety of the same, and I can now add a third species to the genus. In connection with its description it may be well to give a short account of the genus, which may be characterized as follows:

Insects of medium size. Head with the fastigium moderately prominent. Thorax with the prosternum unarmed.* Pronotum smooth, moderately rounded, nearly as much arched posteriorly as anteriorly, and without carinae. Legs moderately spinose, hind pair long, the femora extending far beyond the tip of the abdomen, usually as much as half their length. Fore tibiae spined above on the outer margin only, the spines three in number. Ovipositor moderately curved upwards.

The species, so far as now known, occur in the south-western part of the United States, from Colorado southwards, and all appear to be comparatively rare. The species may be separated as follows:

- A. Lateral lobes of the prothorax well developed, the posterior border distinctly sinuate. (Fig. 4b.)
 - a. Larger. Unicolorous, a uniform pale brown. *unicolor*, Scudd.
 - aa. Smaller. Variegated, dark above, paler below. . . *Balli*, n. sp.

* There are two small blunt spines present, but they are not conspicuous.

AA. Lateral lobes of the prothorax somewhat feebly developed, the posterior border without a sinus. (Fig. 4a.)

a. Colour brownish ochreous marked with

black..... *Scudderi*, Cock.

aa. Uniformly apple green in colour. . . *Scudderi*, var. *viridis*, Cock.

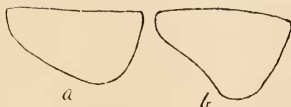


FIG. 4.

EREMOPEDES UNICOLOR, *Scudd.*

Eremopedes unicolor, Scudd., Cat. Orth. U. S., 78, 97-98, pl. 2, fig. 1 (1900); Index N. A. Orth., 110 (1901).

The author's description is here given :

"Nearly uniform dull brownish testaceous, the hind femora feebly infuscated apically. Head full, the face somewhat ferruginous and the genæ with fuscous blotches, the fastigium rather prominent, rounded; antennæ very slender, about half as long again as the body, testaceous. Pronotum well rounded, equally arched in front and behind, without lateral or median carinæ, the front margin feebly convex, the hind border truncate, but laterally rounded; lateral lobes obliquely deflexed, well rounded beneath, the oblique posterior margin with a distinct though slight sinus. Tegmina aborted. Legs rather long and slender, the fore tibiæ with three spines above on outer margin. Ovipositor more than two-thirds as long as the hind femora, distinctly arcuate, moderately slender, faintly tapering, apically acuminate, castaneous, the apical margins darker.

"Length of body, 25 mm.; pronotum, 8 mm.; fore femora, 7 mm.; hind femora, 21 mm.; ovipositor, 16.5 mm.

"One female. Arizona, U. S. National Museum." (Type No. 5736.)

It is pointed out by the describer that this, being the species on which the genus was established, is the type of the genus, even though another species, *E. Scudderi*, Cock., had been previously described. This view may be questioned according to the latest published laws on this subject, and the genus previous to the publication of Cockerell's species in 1898 was certainly invalid, being based on an undescribed species. However, the circumstances seem to justify the retention of *unicolor* as the type of *Eremopedes*, Scudd.

EREMOPEDES BALLI, n. sp.

Very similar in form to *E. unicolor*, but readily distinguished from that species by the average smaller size and varied coloration. It is also a slightly less robust species.

General colour brownish above, much lighter below. Head moderately full, dark brown above, face and lower part of the genæ pale, the upper portion of the genæ generally much mottled with fuscous. Mandibles rufous distally, with piceous teeth, the overlying labrum pallid. The fastigium as in *unicolor*. Eyes black, small, rounded, slightly longer than broad. Thorax shaped as in *unicolor*, very dark above and pallid below, the lateral lobes ample and with pale yellowish margins, broadest on the posterior margin; this pale emargination is continued narrowly across the anterior edge of the pronotum above, but on the posterior edge it gives way above, and towards the upper part of the lateral lobes to a narrow piceous emargination. Abdomen dark above, but usually distinctly lighter than the pronotum and pallid beneath. Legs light brown, paler beneath, the posterior femora black at apex, armed beneath on inner side with from 1-3 short spines, usually 1; fore and middle femora with a small genicular spine, often very indistinct or absent on the anterior ones. All the tibiæ spined both above and below, the spines concolorous with the tibiæ, and usually, especially those on the upper side of the posterior pair, apically infuscated. Wings invisible in the female, in the males the tympanum is visible, a fourth as long as the pronotum, very dark brown, with veins and margins pallid. Ovipositor gently arcuate, castaneous, apically infuscated.

Length of body: male 19-24 mm., female 20-25 mm.; pronotum, male 5.5 mm., female 6-6.5 mm.; hind femora, male 15.5-17 mm., female 18.5-21 mm.; ovipositor, 13-15 mm.

Six males, three females, Ft. Collins, Colorado. (Type No. 6150, U. S. Nat. Mus.)

These specimens were collected on August 10th, 1901, on a stony hill a mile or so west of Ft. Collins. They were very active in eluding pursuit, and their colour harmonized so well with the surrounding grass and stones that they were with difficulty captured. They mature early in August and seem to be quite local in their distribution. I was guided to their haunts by Mr. E. D. Ball, to whom I take pleasure in dedicating the species.

EREMOPEDES SCUDDERI, *Cock.*

Eremopedes Scudderi, Cock., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), II., 323-324 (1898); Scudd., Cat. Orth. U. S., 78 (1900); Index N. A. Orth., 109 (1901).

The original description is here given in full:

"Length of body 19-21 mm., of pronotum 6 mm., hind femora 21.33 mm., hind tibiæ 23 mm., ovipositor 19.20 mm., antennæ about 51 mm.

"Sepia brown in effect, but in reality ochreous, closely and finely marked with blackish; the density of the black marking somewhat variable, but the lateral margins of the pronotum always broadly pale ochreous. Pronotum truncate in front and behind, the margins narrowly castaneous and slightly concave; lateral lobes not greatly developed. Ovipositor dark brown, only moderately curved. Hind femora with 5-7 very short spines on the inner side; hind tibiæ with from 28 to 33 spines in the outer row. Spines of the anterior tibiæ pale ochreous, tipped with black and having a black longitudinal line on the upper side; there is also sometimes a black patch immediately at the base of each spine. Spines of hind tibiæ brown tipped with black, but the ridge from which they spring is whitish.

"Var., *viridis*. Similar to the type, but entirely bright apple-green.

"*Hab.*—Mesilla Park, New Mexico, on the campus of the New Mexico Agricultural College. Eight of the brown form and two of the green. They were found in an outhouse, and are doubtless nocturnal in their habits. One specimen was found in the jaws of a *Scolopendra heros*, which had killed it."

The National Museum collection contains one male specimen of this species from Mesilla Park, N. M., a topotype probably sent by Prof. Cockerell. The pronotum of this specimen is dark ferruginous above, and the posterior femora are but 19 mm. in length. The pronotum is also slightly flattened posteriorly above, probably due to shrinkage in drying.

I desire to acknowledge the kind consideration of an unknown friend, in sending to me 38 *Cecropia* cocoons, apparently all sound. The package bore the postmark of Chicago.

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Erratum.—Page 67, third line, for *Hammaniella* read *Harrimaniella*.